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AMERICA FOR AMERICANS

McKINLEY AND WILSON ABROAD.

In 1890 William McKinley was burned in effigy in the English manufacturing city of Sheffield; but in 1894 William L. Wilson was dined and wine in London because he is the author of a Free-trade Tariff Bill. These are significant facts.

THE monthly statement of the public debt, issued from the Treasury Department, shows that on December 31st, 1894, the public, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$910,903,695, an increase for the month of \$31,320,775. Yes, yes, Bre'r MASH, you 'uns are getting there with both feet. You're making a splendid record.

THE gold reserve fell Wednesday to \$83,944,445. Exporters withdrew \$800,000 on New Year's Eve, and \$1,500,000 more the next day. The indications are that this week will see no cessation of withdrawals, and that by Saturday the reserve will have fallen below \$80,000,000. Yes, Bre'r MASH, you 'uns are making a pretty fair record.

HIS PROPHECY.

What the Sage of Grammercy Park Said of Democracy.

Samuel J. Tilden said of Democracy shortly after the war:

"It seems to be broken down at present," he said, "and it is broken down. Yet it will come up again, and it will once more gain control of the Government. But this situation will not be permanent. In order to come into power the Democracy must have the support and assistance of the Southern States; and that support and assistance may very soon prove to be its ruin. The Southern States will insist upon ruling the Democracy utterly, and being poor, they will try to foist into the Democratic program ideas and measures contrary to Democratic principles. Against this the whole country will protest. The United States will never consent to be governed by the South, or by such Southern ideas. The Democracy will be voted down, and then its last situation will be worse than the first."

A HUNDRED DRINKS A YEAR.

Average Amount of Whisky Consumed By Americans.

Americans are accounted a fairly sober people in the hurlyburly of Nations, but the figures of the Internal Revenue Commissioner for the last year are enough to make a temperance crank stagger with-out a drop of whisky or beer. We distilled last year 87,346,884 gallons of liquor, not including 1,430,353 gallons of brandy, making in all 88,777,237 gallons of alcoholic spirits. Expert bar-tenders estimate 63 drinks to the gallon. Therefore, there were 5,604,062,891 drinks produced in this country. A conservative estimate of how much was imbibed across counters is about 37,000,000 gallons of whisky, brandy and other distilled spirits, or in other words, we drank 6,090,000,000 glasses of whisky, for which we paid over the counter \$609,000,000, or \$5,000,000 more than all the annual appropriations of Congress combined.

This represents a consumption of 100 glasses of whisky each year for every man, woman and child between the rock-bound Pacific and the storm-tossed Atlantic, or, counting only the male adults, 500 glasses per week each. Of beer the figures are equally astounding. The consumption was 31,962,943 barrels; that is 12,785,169,200 glasses, representing the expenditure for this mode of Teutonic hilarity of \$617,258,409, or about 10 cents for each inhabitant. In the neighborhood of 230 glasses are charged up in this calculation against each of us as our annual allowance. Therefore, if we do not average our daily glass we may be sure that our neighbors are getting the benefit of our abstinence. By estimating this year's internal revenue receipts from spirits on the basis of last year's product, with the increased tax of \$1.10 per gallon, the internal revenue receipts will be \$67,674,000.

Representative Beckner has fallen heir to the seat occupied by Representative Paynter. It is a desirable seat, and gives the Judge a full view of the Speaker. But what a lonesome neighborhood it will be in when the next Congress meets!

DUN'S REPORT.

The Price of Commodities the Lowest Ever Known.

Condition of Industries Governed by the Fall in Prices.

Failures for 1894 13,885. With Liabilities of \$173,992,856—Iron and Steel Trade Depressed—Most of the Cotton Mills at Work—Hoot and Shoe Output.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade Saturday says:

"Failures for 1894 are fully reported this week, being 13,885 in the United States and 1,856 in the Dominion of Canada. Liabilities in the United States were \$173,992,856, and in Canada \$17,616,215. Neither the decrease of over half in this country nor the increase of over 40 per cent. in Canada is surprising, but the statement shows that most of the decrease in the United States is in manufacturing liabilities, while the entire increase in Canada is liabilities of trading concerns.

"The complete review of different branches of business given Friday places in a clear light the fact that prices of commodities are at the lowest level ever known. Eight years ago, in July, prices averaged only 73.69 per cent. of the prices for the same articles and in the same markets January 1, 1886, and this remained the lowest point ever touched until August 10, 1893, when the average fell to 73.76, but early this year prices dropped below all previous records, and have never recovered, the average December 26 being only 69.73 per cent. of the price in 1886. The range was very little higher at the end of the year, and about as low October 25.

"The fall since a year ago has been 5 1/4 per cent., but very unequal in different branches. In iron and steel products, 14 per cent.; in wool, 13.4 per cent.; in woollens and cottons, about 15 per cent. These changes contrast sharply with the decline of wages paid per hour's work, which, as was shown last week, average only 1.2 per cent. less than a year ago.

"Railway tonnage closed the year at Chicago 20 per cent. smaller than last year, but at Indianapolis and St. Louis larger than a year ago, and earnings since the first week of December have been about as large as last year. For the year all United States roads have thus far reported 11.9 per cent. less than last year for the same weeks or months, and 16.5 per cent. less than 1892, the decrease opening from 13.7 per cent. in January to 21 per cent. in June, while August showed a slight increase over last year and December thus far a slight increase.

"Prices of stocks have varied during the year comparatively little, except for trusts. During the greater part of the year business has been disturbed by monetary apprehensions, the gold reserve in the treasury having fallen dangerously low. Two sales of \$30,000,000 5 per cent. bonds gave only temporary relief, and at the end of the year the free gold had again dropped to about \$83,394,032.

"The exports of \$4,550,000 in gold this week are not because of merchandise movement, for the excess of exports over imports of merchandise has been from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 per month. Unquestionably large withdrawals of foreign capital, through sales of securities and otherwise, have caused the outgo, the duration and extent of which therefore depends upon other than commercial elements.

"Extraordinary abundance of money has resulted from the general fullness of trade, and the movement to this center has been unprecedented in volume.

"The condition of industries has been largely governed by the fall in prices, and while production is much greater than a year ago, the aggregate increase being fairly measured by the increase of 8.24 per cent. in hours of work done in November, compared with the previous year, it has been the controlling feature in almost every important industry that consumption has not kept pace with the output, and has not sustained prices.

"In iron and steel the lowest prices of the year are at the close, and the lowest ever known, the demand calling for less than half the usual quantity of rails, with large decrease in many other branches, though probably the use of structural forms was larger in 1894 than ever before.

"The woolen industry records a production for the year of about a quarter less than normal, and for the last four months 28.47 per cent. less than in 1891 in quantity of wool consumed, but in value of product the decrease was, of course, greater.

"The cotton industry, while materially close to the cheapest point ever known, keeps most of the mills at work, but by selling goods at prices quite unprecedented.

"The output of boots and shoes has been the largest known in number of pairs, but besides a fall in price below all records there has been a general preference for the lower priced goods and the attempted advance in price on account of the rise in leather caused a marked decrease in orders.

"The year has been especially noteworthy for the lowest prices of wheat and cotton on record. Both suffer from wholly unprecedented accumulations of stocks, crops being larger. Outside this country wheat production has not increased enough to justify a price of sixty cents at New York, and the accumulation is largely due to false reports of yield, intended to frighten buyers and raise prices. The same influence has been felt in cotton, which is also affected by world-wide depression in business and decrease in consumption of goods. In other products markets the year has been relatively less important.

There were 1,000 persons at the Boston banquet to Lady Henry Carter.

NOT THIS SESSION.

Nicaragua Canal Bill Must Be Passed by Another Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The judgment of those senators who have remained in the city during the recess is that the Nicaragua bill can not pass at this session. "It is not a favorable time to urge such a measure," said Senator Davis of the foreign relations committee. "Times have been so hard and the people do not like the prospect of increasing expenses or creating an additional debt. The short session of congress is not a favorable time to urge such a measure, as sufficient time can be easily consumed to secure its defeat."

There are other senators who discuss the question in much the same way. Several of those who favor the project think that the present consideration of the measure is a good thing, as more or less discussion is bound to be had. This is the view of Senator White of California, who favors the canal, but does not see the possibility of getting the bill through at this session. Senator White says that the proposition to send an engineer commission to Nicaragua to make another examination and survey, is merely a dilatory one put forward by the opponents of the project to prevent action.

Another Special Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The president finds that all hopes for a harmonious caucus of the house democrats are vain, and that united action is impossible, and therefore on Monday he will send to the house a special message, urging action on the currency bill.

Representative Painter Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—At the opening of the session Friday the speaker laid before the house the resignation of Representative Painter, from the Fifth Kentucky district, to take effect Saturday, when he assumes his new duties as judge of the court of appeals.

More Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—It is practically settled that the naval appropriation bill, as reported to the house, will contain provisions for two and possibly three battleships at a cost of about \$3,000,000 each. This will be the most important item of the bill. Representative Talbot, who is making the first draft of the bill, is heartily in favor of battleships, and the report on the bill, which will probably be written by him, will make a strong showing of the merits of the battleship as an arm of naval service.

Under Civil Service Wing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The president Friday issued an order placing superintendents of post office stations throughout the country under the classified service. There are about two hundred of these and vacancies in the service will now be filled by promotion from the ranks instead of from outside sources as formerly.

Commodore Barber Goes to Tokio.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—An official order was issued Friday afternoon, detailing Commodore F. M. Barber, who was recalled after having been named as naval attaché to London, as naval attaché to the American legation at Tokio. He will leave for his new post of duty by the steamer sailing from San Francisco on the 15th inst.

GOV. WAITE.

In His Message to the Legislature, Scores President Cleveland.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 5.—At the joint session of the senate and house Friday morning Gov. Waite read his annual message, reviewing at length the Denver city hall troubles and his action in relation thereto, also the Cripple Creek war, and its peaceable settlement by him.

The message recommends and indorses the action of the Denver chamber of commerce in their movement to have the government foreclose the mortgage on the Union Pacific railroad and take possession and run it as absolute owner. He says that if the free coinage of silver is ever obtained it will have to be done through the people's party, and blames the republican party for the destruction of the silver product.

The governor calls the bankers robbers, and says that often when they stick up a sign of \$1,000,000 capital stock, "fall paid up," only promissory notes represent the amount.

The message arraigns President Cleveland for violating the statutes of the United States by sending troops to the different states where trouble was said to be imminent, when the governors of the states were not notified of the trouble, and recommends that the assembly memorialize congress protesting against such usurpation.

He Wanted to Take His Life.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 5.—Wm. C. McKane, of Denver, Col., who claims to be a wealthy mine owner, came here to visit relatives and was taken ill on the street. He was taken to the hospital. An hour later he was found unconscious, having turned on the gas. He was restored to consciousness, and stated that he was sorry he had attempted to take his life, and said it was on account of a woman. He is 31 years old, and has a wife and family in Denver. He had considerable money with him, and promised to return home if discharged. He was released.

Natural Gas Gives Out.

LIMA, O., Jan. 5.—The natural gas brought to Ohio by the Indiana-Ohio Gas line, which furnishes Lima and other cities in this part of the state, gave out Friday morning about 4 o'clock by a break in the cranberry marsh in Indiana. Nine-tenths of the people in all the towns are without fuel of any kind and, with the mercury near zero, the suffering is very great. But few have any other fuel and few breakfasts were eaten. At noon the gas was still off.

Schmittberger's Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—When asked Friday night whether Capt. Schmittberger would be tried in the court of error, and on the charge of bribery, Recorder Goff said: "It is only fair to say to the newspapers that I understand the case of Capt. Schmittberger is satisfactorily understood."



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